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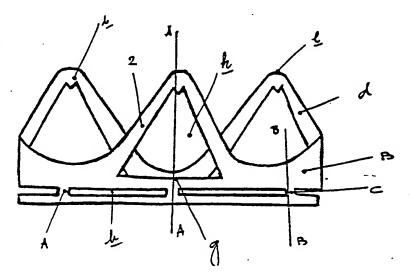
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(54) Title: CARDIAC VALVULAR BIOPROSTHESIS AND THE PROCEEDING OF ACHIEVEMENT

(57) Abstract

A cardiac valvular bioprosthesis is made of a biologic material (aortic valva of wild boar, bear or other animal) of a special structure which is applied on metallic support (2) or plastic material by means of a connection stratum (3) of knitted textile material and the fixation on the heart is accomplished by means of a ring (4) of textile material, plastic or silicone rubber. The support (2) for the bioprosthesis is made of a basis (A) and a superstructure (B). The basis (A) has a circular form with a diameter according to the diameter of the prosthesis which must be replaced and, on the circumference, presents a tube (b) of 1-2 mm, interrupted by some resistance pills (c), of which some in the middle of the flankeys (d) and the others in the middle of the curve between the two flankeys. Further is described a proceeding of achievement of cardiac valvular bioprosthetics.



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Cardiac valvular bioprosthesis and the proceeding of achievement

1. TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a cardiac valvular bioprosthetics, used in cardiac valvular replacements and to the proceeding achievement.

2. EACKGROUND OF PRIOR ART

Mettallic valvular prosthetic of different constructions are known.

The drawback of these prosthesis that the beares are obligato: submitted to a chronical anticoagulant treatment.

The bioprosthetics made from a pericardium of calf, human dura mater and broad fascia are more known.

The drawback of these prosthesis is: their cusps does not present an adequate anatomical form and their resistence is reduced.

The valvular bioprosthetics from an aorta of domestic pig are also known. The drawback of these bioprosthetics is that, due to the short fibres with great fibrilar spaces for the fat storehouse, they present a more reduced resistence in time.

3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The cardiac valvular bioprosthetics, in accordance with the invention, remove the above drawback, in a view to obtain a greate: resistence by using as biological material, an acrtic valva from wild boar, bear or other animal, with a special structure of the



tissues, applied on a metallic support or plastic material by ago of a relation stratum from knited textile material and the heart fixation making by agency of a burelat ring.

The biologic material contains: an aortic valva of wild boar, b or other animal, taked with the aortic wall and interventricular septum, immediately after the animal sacrifice.

The aortic valva of wild boar is a valva with three depth cuspae which achieve some nests which much prolabe under the hor zontal plan which passes through the valvular ring. To translight: the cuspae appear semitransparent, the maximum transparence being the center cuspae. Also, the presence of dense fascicolae of fibre is observed in length of cuspa, between comisures, approximately parallel with the cuspa edge which is free, the length of these fibres and the parallel sitting (small spaces between the fibres) giving to the tissue an incresed resistence and elasticity, tissubmited to a very intensive mechanic requirement.

The support for the valva is made from a basis and a superstructure. The basis has a circular form with the diameter depending on the valva diameter which must be replaced (between 1-2mm), interrupted by resistence pillars from which someones, disposed in the middle of flankeies basis and, the others, in the middle of curve between two flankeies.

The superstructure is formed from three flankeles like an isometriangle, disposed at 120°, between the superior tips.

The passing from a tip to the other, is formed on a curve which fidely follows the natural form of biologic valve which must be mounted on the support.

Each triangle flankeies is disposed with the small side on the support basis, the opposite tip to basis is rounded and, in interinal a window of the same form and a prominence for fixing the second

The burelat ring can be made from knited textile material, plasmaterial or siliconal material.

· The proceeding of achievement of cardiac valvular bioprosthe consists in taking the biologic material from the wild boar, immedely after sacrifice. They take the acrtic valva with the acrtic



and a side of the interventricular septum, it is washed in physic logic serum in a view to eliminate the blood, the muscular fibres are eliminated from the septal cuspa and, from the aorta, the surpof tissue. Swabs are introduced in cuspae for maintaining the for and they are introduced in keeping solutions and sterilization, they are stored in containers at 5-12° and after 48h, the biologic material is pulled and prepared for mounting on the metallic sur

The preparing consists in eliminating all muscular fibres from the cuspae surface and cutting the aortic wall in concordance with a form of superior edge of metallic support, dressed with a textile stratum.

The metallic support is separately prepared by dressing with knited textile material with a tubular form, introduced from down wards to upwards through the metallic support and after, the supe edge of the tube(textile material) is bended over the flankeies tips and is pulled under the inferior edge of support with S-low shorter than the other edge of inferior textile tube.

Further on, the surplus of textile material is remove, comprise between flankeies and the edge must be cut with thread from the exterior to the interior of edges for being plugged.

The exterior cylinder is fixed in few points(six) of the basis of metallic support, the surplus is cut and bended over its edge, the burelat ring is applied and fixed in few points on the support basis(through the textile stratum and the tube of support basis). The edge of the interior cylinder must be bended over the burelating and cut around with a permanent thread.

Further on, the biologic material, previously prepared on the dressed support is mounted by cutting with two threads and its introduction being made through the support interior. A seam is me between the sortic valvular ring and the inferior edge of the dressed metallic support, the second seam is made between the prepartic wall and the superior edge of the support. After all these, a band from the same knited textile material is applied on the superior edge of dressed support and the biologic material thus sewed so that it covers the seam between the biologic material ar



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support for protecting the seam.

Until its using, all make procedeeing is kept in keeping solut and sterilization, accomplishing a sterile medium.

4. MEANS OF INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVERENT

The cardiac valvular bioprosthetics, in accordance with the in vention, can be achieved on an industrial or semiindustrial way providing, first at all, the source of biologic material as well a the means necessary for its make. For obtaining the prosthesis replacements in man, it is necessary to make their tests by some apparatus which determine their resistence and their hidrodynami performances.

5.SHORT PRESENTATOR OF THE FIGURES .

We illustrate an achievement also regarding the figures 1-4 representing:

- -fig.l-sight with section through bioprosthetics
- -fig. 2-sight with section through the flankey tip A-A
- -fig. 3-sight with section B-B
- -fig.4-sight from face of metallic support

6.DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The cardiac valvular bioprosthetics, in accordance with the invention, is made from a biologic material 1 (aortic valva of wil boar, bear or other animal) with a special structure which is applied on metallic support 2 or plastic material by agency of a stratum 3 for contact from knited textile material and the fixat on the heart accomplishing by agency of a burelat ring 4 from textile material, plastic material or siliconic rubber.

The aortic valva of wild boar is a prosthesis with three deep cuspae a, formed from dense fascicolae of fibres on the cuspa len between comisures approximately parallel with the free edge of i

The support 2 for the prosthesis 1 is made from a basis \underline{A} and superstructure \underline{B} .



The basis A has a circular form with a diameter depending of prosthesis diameter which must be replaced(between 15-33mm)and on the circumference, it presents a tube b,1-2mm, interrupted by some resistence pills c from which someones in the middle of the flankeies d and the others in the middle of the curve between the two flankeies.

The superstructure \underline{B} is formed by three flanksies \underline{d} with an isoscel triangle form, disposed at 120° between the superior tips. The passing from a tip to the other is made on a curve \underline{f} which fidelly follows the natural form of the biologic prosthesis which must be mounted on the support.

Each flankey \underline{d} is set with the small side \underline{g} or the basis \underline{A} , the tip opposite to the basis, is rounded and, in interior, present a window \underline{h} of the same form and a prominence \underline{i} for fixing the seam material.

The proceeding of achievement of cardiac valvular bioprosthet consists in taking the acrtic prosthesis 1 with the acrtic wall and a side from interventricular septum k of the wild boar, they wash it in physiologic serum for blood removing, the muscular fibres of septal cuspae are eliminated and, also, the tissue suprp of the acrta. The swabs are introduced in cuspae for the form maitaining and they are introduced in keeping solutions and starilition with glutaraldehida 0,625, tamponed with phosphat at Ph 7,2-7,4. They are deposited in containers at 5-12°C, after 48h, the biologic material is taken and prepared for its mounting on the support 2.

The preparing consists in eliminating the muscular fibres of the cuspae surface a and in cutting the aortic wall j in accordate with the superior edge of the dressed support 2 with the stratum from textile material. The metallic support 2 is separately preparably dressing with knited textile material 3 of tubular form, introduced from downwards to upwards through the support 2.

The material 3 is bended over the tips e and the tube 1 pulled under the inferior edge of a support 2 with 8-10mm shorter than the end m of a material 3. Further on, the material surplus compribetween the flankeies d and the edges are cut with thred from the exterior to the interior of the edges for being plugged.



The cylinder \underline{l} is fixed in few points(six) on the basis \underline{A} , the surplus is cut and it is bended over the edge, the burelat ring $\underline{4}$ is applied and fixed in few points on the basis \underline{A} . The cylinder exist bended over the ring $\underline{4}$ and they cut around with a permanent thread.

Further on, the biologic material 1 is mounted and previously prepared on the support 2 by sewing with two threads, its introduction being made through the interior of the support 2.

A seem is made between the cortic valvular ring and the inference of the support 2 and the second seam, between the prepared as wall j and the superior edge of the support 2. After all these, a band 5 from the same knited textile material is applied on the same edge of the dressed support 2 and the biologic material j so cut that it covers the seam from the biologic material j and the support 2 for its protection.

All proceeding of achievemnt is made in sterile medium. Until its utilisation, the prosthesis must be kept in keeping solution and sterilisation.

7. ADVANTAGES

The cardiac valvular prosthesis and the proceeding of its achievement present the following advantages:

- -a greater resistance in time
- -no requires a permanent anticoagulant treatment
- -the employment of this prosthesis is indicated specially for certain categories of patients as: young women, ulcer, with disorders of sanguine chrasa, special social circumstances (bradipsyche difficult access to medical assistence), hypertensive patients (to whom the prosthesis of pig are unadvisable).



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CLAIMS

1. Cardiac valvular bioprosthetics, characterized by the employm as biologic material of an aortic valva(1) of wild boar, bear or other animal(for obtaining a greater resistence in time) with den faccicolae of fibres on the cuspa length(a) between comisures, app ximately parallel with the free edge of this, the length of these fibres and the parallel dispersion giving to the tissue, an incres resistence and elasticity which can resist to machanic demands of great intensity, the prosthesis being applied on a metallic suppor or plastic material by agency of a conection stratum(3) from knit textile material and the fixation on the heart being made by agen of a burelat ring(4) from textile material, plastic or siliconic r

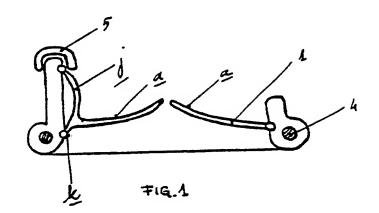
2.Bioprosthetic, in accordance with the claim 1, is characterize by: a metallic support(2) formed from a basis (A) and a suprestruc (B) from which the basis(A) has a circular form with a diameter according to the prosthesis diameter which must be replaced and, of the circumference, it presents a tube(b) of 1-2mm, interrupted by some stance pills(e), the superstructure(B) of a support(2) being from three flankeies(d) in an isoscel triangle form, disposed at 1 between the superior tips(e), the coupling between the tips being on a curve(f) similar to natural biologic valva, each triangle flance being set with the small side(g) on the support basis, the tip(e), opposite to basis, is rounded and, in interior presenting a window (with a same form and prominence(i) for fixing the material of sear

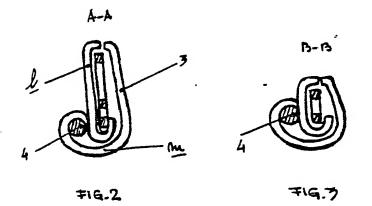
3. The achievement proceeding of cardiac valvular bioprosthetics according with claims 1,2 is characterized by: for its make, the activa(1) is taken, also an acrtic wall(j) and a side of interventry septum, immediately after the animal sacrifice, it is washed with plogic serum for blood removing, the muscular fibres being eliminate from the septal cuspa and the tissue surplus from the acrta, swabs are introduced in cuspae, after, they are introduced in a keeping so



tion and sterilization, they are deposed in containers at 6-12 and after 48 h, the biologic material must be pulled and the aortic wall(j) peeled, the metallic support(2) is separately dressed with a tubular knited textile material(3) which bends over the flankeies tips(d), they cut and sew, the exterior cylinder must fixed, the burelat ring(4) is applied, over which the interior cylinder(m) bends and it is sewed on the support thus achieved, they applied with two seams the prepared biologic material(1) after which, on the superior edge of support, dresse with a fixed biologic material (j), a bend(5) from knited texti material, is applied for the seam protection.







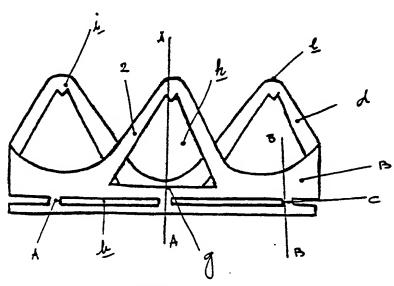


FIG. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/RO, 81/00009

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 3						
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC						
A 61 F 1/22						
II. FIELDS SEARCHED						
Minimum Documentation Searched 4						
Classification	on System -	Classification Symbols				
IP	C A 61 F 1/22					
	Documentation Searched othe to the Extent that such Documer	r than Minimum Documentation its are Included in the Fields Searched 5				
ווג ספכע	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 14	•				
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